

A Brave Man Under a Cloud

By WARREN MILLER

A large amount of silver plate and jewelry had been taken by burglars from a rich man's house. The burglars escaped without being seen. The police got busy and tracked some of the plunder to a pawnshop. The pawnbroker declared that it had been brought in by a respectable looking man who represented himself as a man of business who had been well to do and had met reverses. The pawnbroker was suspicious of him, but he told so straight a story that the pawnbroker was finally convinced and bought several hundred dollars' worth of articles from him. The next day the purchased goods were identified as having been stolen.

That is as far as the police got in the matter till one day the pawnbroker met a man on the street who resembled the broken down merchant who had sold him the stolen goods. He followed the suspect and on coming to a policeman turned him over. The captive showed a great deal of indignation at his arrest and threatened the pawnbroker with suit for damages as soon as he had been acquitted. He said that he was not a merchant and had never been a merchant. He was a seafaring man and had been ashore only a few weeks. He gave his name as Patrick Dugan and was a native of Ireland.

When the trial came off the prisoner claimed that on the date of the theft or, rather, the sale of the plunder to the pawnbroker he was not in America at all. The prosecuting attorney asked him where he was at that time. Before replying he asked the date and was reminded that the pawnbroker's entry in his cash book of the payment for the goods he had purchased was Aug. 15. The prisoner scratched his head thoughtfully, but could not remember where he was on the date named. He thought he was at sea, but was not sure. Asked if he kept no record that would prove his case, he said that he didn't even know how to write.

This statement threw doubt on his accuser's statement that he had palmed himself off as a merchant in reduced circumstances and gained sympathy from the jury. Even the prosecuting attorney tried to help the poor man to get evidence to prove his alibi.

"If the captain of the Mark Hutchins was here," said the prisoner, "he could tell where I was on that day, for all that summer I was sailing with him."

"Where is the party?" asked the prisoner's counsel.

"He was here for two weeks till yesterday. I seen him in the street and tried to speak to him, but I lost him in the crowd. I seen by the papers that his ship was to sail last night when the tide served."

"What's that yer sayin'?" said one of the spectators. "I'm cap'n of the Mark Hutchins, and I haven't sailed neither. I sail tomorrow. One o' my crew told me that an old messmate, Pat Dugan, was to be tried today for sellin' stolen goods. Dugan was a good man, and I thought I'd come round and see if the man he'd tried was him. But that feller isn't Pat Dugan. He's a fraud."

"Cap'n," cried the prisoner, almost in tears, "don't say that. I'm Pat Dugan, sure enough. I've cut my beard since you saw me. Don't you remember that night when we was round Cape Cod with the wind blowin' a gale out o' the north and fo'castle covered with ice and the main jib had to be lowered?"

"Are you the man that went out on the bowsprit at the risk of slidin' overboard and lowered that jib?"

"Why, sartin, cap'n. Don't go back on me now. I stood by you and the crew that awful night."

"I reckon you did stand by me. That was the bravest deed in my reckonin'. It was purty nigh sure death. There was nothin' but slippery ice to hold on to."

"Let the witness take the stand," said the attorney for the defense. The captain having been sworn, the lawyer proceeded to question him.

"Was the prisoner a member of your crew in the summer of 1917?"

"He was."

"Where was your ship on the 15th of August of that year?"

"Well, now, if you'd asked me where I was on the 1st of that month or the last of it I couldn't have told you without lookin' over the log. But I can never forget the middle of that month of that year. We run aground on the coast of Africa and couldn't get off. A party of outthroat niggers came off in igloos to murder us and take the ship before the tide rose and let us off. Pat Dugan there suggested that we fight 'em with hot steam from the boilers. He took one hose and I the other. We beat 'em off, and if it hadn't been for Pat's suggestion we'd have all been heaved overboard as dead men."

The prisoner was the center of the admiring vision of the court and spectators. He bore his honors modestly, and the man for whom he had proved an alibi getting into an automobile. The policeman had seen the owner get out of it and, suspecting that something was wrong, stopped them. They were tried for attempted theft and sent up for a term of years. They were both old crooks.

I. W. W. RAIDS MAY DISCLOSE CONSPIRACY

Planned to Hamper Govt. in
Almost Every Conceivable Way

IN CARRYING
ON THE WAR

Motive Was to Be the Crippling of Government Activities

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8.—Reports and disclosures made to officials here in connection with the seizure Wednesday of I. W. W. documents throughout the country indicate, it was said to-day, that there has existed for sometime a nationwide conspiracy to hamper the government in almost every conceivable way in carrying on the war.

Opposition to the draft law, the burning of crops, some of the so-called labor disturbances and attempts to curtail production in war industries, the reports indicate, were all a part of the same alleged conspiracy, whose prime motive was thought to be the crippling of government activities in every way possible short of interference with military and naval operations. Reports as to evidence found and papers seized in these raids poured in upon the department to-day, and for several days it is expected that the bureau, investigations and other branches of the department engaged in espionage detection will be busy classifying the material.

Thus far, it is said, the department of justice has not been able to find any direct evidence of German money or German agents. This fact, however, has not deterred the department's agents from following up rumors that large numbers of Austrians are active in the propaganda. Should these rumors prove well founded it is probable that the government will undertake to intern all suspected aliens, just as it has done with regard to German aliens, regardless of the possibility of such action provoking Austria to a declaration of war.

The present situation is but one of many that have developed to emphasize the embarrassment which this government experiences by reason of the fact that it is not at war with Germany's allies. Diplomatic relations with Austria and Turkey have been severed, to be sure, but in any situation short of a state of war the attitude of this government toward these countries is a difficult one.

On the other hand not even diplomatic relations have been severed with Bulgaria, and this fact, with the added circumstances that Stephan Panaretov, the Bulgarian minister, is free to move about as he likes, has provoked considerable comment in entente diplomatic quarters. Several diplomats, it is stated, stand ready to discuss with the state department the possibility of information of a military character getting to Germany through the Bulgarian legation.

THE RHEIMS CATHEDRAL

Shall It Be Restored or Transformed Into a National Memorial?

Paris, Sept. 7.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Suggestions are being publicly advanced as to the destiny of Rheims cathedral. Discussion centers on whether it should be restored as a cathedral, transformed into some sort of a national memorial dedicated to those who have lost their lives in the war, or left as a monument to Teutonic barbarism. The question cannot be definitely decided until the German guns have been driven from Fort Brimont and the final condition of the historic fane, after so many months of bombardment, can be ascertained.

Meanwhile Cardinal Luçon, archbishop of Rheims, who has remained beside his beloved cathedral throughout the bombardment, is firmly determined that Rheims shall always have its temple. "We shall repair the cathedral," he has said. "It must be so. We have casts of its statues, and colored photographs of its glass. Our architect, at risk of his life, is working under the damaged arches to save what can be saved."

"The day will come when the doors will again be opened for religious services, for I hold fast to one thing above all, that the cathedral where the first Christian king of France was christened shall remain the first church of France."

"I protest with all my energy, and I shall never cease protesting, against any project that seeks to make Rheims cathedral into some kind of a museum or metropolis. Those who have such ideas do not consider what Rheims is for the church, for France, and for the whole world. All such proposals are impossible."

"With one suggestion only, that has been made, can I associate myself with all my heart. Let there be every year a solemn celebration in the cathedral which has suffered so from German rage, in memory of those who have died for the safety of the country and the freedom of the world. The whole Catholic world would join to found such a perpetual mass, and I hope that God will spare me to celebrate it myself for the first time."

Didn't See It Go.

"Miserly went to the dentist and had a tooth extracted."

"How could he spend the money?"

"It would have broken his heart, only he made the dentist promise to take the dollar from his pocket before he came to."

—Boston Transcript.

ON 'WHEATLESS DAYS'

Est POST TOASTIES

(Made of Corn)

says Bobby

MARVELOUS FRUIT JUICE MEDICINE

"Fruit-a-Lives" Is Made From The Juices Of Apples, Oranges, Figs And Prunes; With Tonics.

WONDERFUL RECORD OF A
WONDERFUL REMEDY

Thousands Of Sufferers In England And Canada Owe Their Recovery To "Fruit-a-Lives."

"Fruit-a-Lives" is now made in the United States. This will be welcome news to thousands of people who have been sending to Canada for their supply of these famous tablets, which are made from the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes.

So great has been the demand for "Fruit-a-Lives" from all parts of the United States, that the proprietors deemed it wise to establish a branch right in this country.

Offices and fruit tablet works are in active operation at Ogdensburg, New York from which point druggists and general stores are being supplied.

"Fruit-a-Lives" is the only medicine in the world made from fruit juices. An English physician in Ottawa discovered a process whereby fruit juices may be combined in such a way that the natural medicinal properties of fruits are many times increased.

"Fruit-a-Lives" has many times proved its value in cases of *Slimness, Liver and Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Headaches, and Neuralgia, in Dyspepsia and Constipation, in Nervousness, general weakness and Skin Diseases.*

"Fruit-a-Lives" is sold by dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, retail size, 25c. each, sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-Lives Limited, Ogdensburg, New York.

MEAT FAMINE PREDICTED

Early Depletion of Country's Supply of Food Animals Feared.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Early depletion of the country's supply of meat animals unless measures are taken to stimulate production was predicted recently by speakers before a conference of livestock raisers, called by the food administration and the department of agriculture to consider the situation. Most of those attending the meeting were members of a United States livestock industries committee, named recently by Secretary Houston and Herbert C. Hoover, the food administrator, to study a plan for removing large numbers of cattle, sheep and hogs from the West to feeding grounds in the South and East.

The meat supply would have had to be given attention even if war had not broken out, Secretary Houston told the conference. The number of animals has decreased steadily the last decade, he said, while the population of the United States was growing rapidly.

"In this particular emergency the problem is intensely intensified," said Mr. Houston. "From all indications we can get it clear that the decrease in food animals abroad cannot be measured only by the tens of millions. The livestock men of this country have an enormous problem to solve. You are going to be called on to supply increasingly large quantities of meat products to Europe and also breeding animals."

It was brought out at the meeting that there are about 3,000,000 head of cattle in Texas which will have to be thrown upon the market unless there are early rains or unless the cattle are removed to other parts of the country to be fed.

PARLOR CAR MAIDS, NOW.

And Men Passengers Have to Swing Their Own Grips.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 8.—Girls getting the same pay as the men whose places they took are taking care of the Wheeling & Lake Erie parlor cars. They are employed as chefs, waitresses and "parlor maids"—not porters. One result is that mere man shakes the dust off his own coat and carries his own grip.

"We're the men first," said a parlor maid. "The men can take care of themselves better."

Canning the Kaiser.

London.—The newspapers declare to-day that the American soldiers and marines have already found a slogan, which is "Can the Kaiser." The British are much puzzled by the ability of the Americans to invent new slang and the papers explain that the word "can" is used in the sense of hermetically sealing the kaiser to prevent his further activity.

(Tune: "Marching Through Georgia.") Bring the good old bugle, boys, we'll sing another song, Sing it with a spirit that will move the world along, Sing it as we need to sing it, half a million strong—While we are canning the kaiser.

Oh, Bill! Oh, Bill! We're on the job to-day!

Oh, Bill! Oh, Bill! We'll seal you so you'll stay!

We'll put you up in ginger in the good old Yankee way—While we are canning the kaiser.

Hear the song we're singing on the shining roads of France, Hear the Tommy cheering, and see the Polish prayers!

Africans and Kanaks and Scots with-out their pants—While we are canning the kaiser.

Bring the guns from Bethlehem, by way of old New York, Bring the beans from Boston and don't forget the pork!

Bring a load of soda pop and pull the grapejuice cork—While we are canning the kaiser.

Come, you men from Dixieland, you lumb-berjacks from Maine; Come, you Texas cowboys and you farm-ers of the plain!

From Florida to Oregon, we boast the Yankee strain—While we are canning the kaiser.

Now we've started on the job, we mean to put it through; Ship the kings and kaisers, all, and make the world anew!

Clear the way for common folk, for men like me and you—While we are canning the kaiser.

—Boston Transcript.

DISTILLERIES CLOSE TO-NIGHT

Millions of Bushels of Grain Will Be Released for Food

MANUFACTURE OF
WHISKEY WILL CEASE

Stopping Whiskey Manufacture Will Increase the Govt. Revenue in Coming 2 Years

Washington, Sept. 8.—Manufacture of whiskey will cease throughout the nation at 11 o'clock to-night, when the prohibitive clause of the food control act becomes effective.

Millions of bushels of grain which would otherwise be ground up for whiskey will thus be released for food. How many millions no one knows, for the manufacture of alcohol for beverage purposes is so closely blended with the production of alcohol for industrial and medicinal purposes that there is no way of determining the exact amount.

Of the 100,000,000 bushels of grain, or thereabouts, which goes into the distilling process each year, about 50 per cent, experts estimate, comes out in the form of whiskey and other distilled beverage drinks. The remainder, made into alcohol of exactly the same characteristics as that used for whiskey, eventually finds its way into perfumes, toilet waters, bay rum, medicines and to industries, where denatured alcohol is used in ever increasing quantities.

Approximately 116,000,000 gallons of whiskey is produced each year by American distilleries. Production of alcohol by the same distilleries for commercial and medicinal uses other than beverages approximates 146,000,000 gallons. The manufacture of alcohol for the latter purposes will continue as usual, probably in greater volume, and few of the larger distilleries, if any, will have to shut down.

The class of distilleries which will be put out of business is composed almost wholly of small plants operated by from one man to half a dozen men, located in California, Ohio and New Jersey and producing brandy from grapes, apples and peaches. These produce approximately 2,000,000 gallons a year. Those in New Jersey and Ohio, officials believe, will suspend operations entirely. The California plants, it is thought, will continue to operate in part for the manufacture of spirits for fortifying sweet wine.

So far as officials here can learn, there are few distilleries in the United States, with the exception of the fruit brandy plants, producing whiskey at the present time. Summer is the off season for whiskey production, which is confined almost wholly to the winter months, the early spring and the late fall. The season of active whiskey production, therefore, at this season of the year, is largely theoretical, but the operation of the law will prevent the manufacture of whiskey at the time it usually starts on a large scale, the latter part of September.

Stopping whiskey manufacture, instead of curtailing the government's revenues, will increase them for the next two years, officials believe. Coupled with the operation of the pending revenue bill, the withdrawal of whiskey from the stock already accumulated will probably treble the revenues within the next 12 months, as the present law imposes a tax of \$1.10 and the revenue bill contemplates a tax of \$3.20 a gallon. A stock of approximately 230,000,000 gallons has accumulated in the bonded warehouses and on the shelves of wholesale and retail liquor dealers. Approximately 100,000,000 gallons are in warehouses and on stock that quantity the government will collect taxes as it is withdrawn.

Few men will be thrown out of work by the operation of the law. Distilleries now running will continue to produce alcohol for commercial purposes with little change in their forces. Upon this class of alcohol with the exception of the alcohol for denaturation, the revenue bill will impose a tax of \$2.20, doubling the present income from this source.

There are approximately 700 distilleries in the country, of which more than half are small fruit brandy plants. The amount of capital invested in the latter class is not great in the aggregate. The capital invested in the big producing plants mounts high into the millions.

Officials believe that losses will be more than wiped out by the greatly higher prices distillers will obtain for their product, already manufactured. In the opinion of some officials whiskey will be selling at \$15 a gallon within 12 months, affording distillers enormous profits which will more than compensate for the loss of capital invested in plants.

At the same time the plants will continue to operate on an approximate 80 per cent production basis, making commercial alcohol. A tremendous growth in the use of commercial alcohol is anticipated, which in time may result in the demand for a quantity of alcohol at least as large as the present output for all purposes.

45,000 CABBAGES.

In One Field of Five Acres Near Brattleboro.

Brattleboro, Sept. 8.—Travelers coming here by way of Hinsdale, N. H., which is across the Connecticut river from this town, report the unusual sight of a field of five acres of cabbage containing 45,000 cabbage plants nearing maturity. This field is owned by Joseph Zarotny and is the largest cabbage field ever grown in this locality so far as present residents recall.

The plants were set by machinery and all the work that has been done in the field, except the exception of weeding, has been done by horses and farm machinery. From a smaller field last year Mr. Zarotny received five cents a head. At that rate his present field would yield \$2,250, but he expects to be paid a higher price for this year's crop.

Always a Dangerous Trick.

Flipp—There's your husband coming now, Mrs. Brown. Let's play a joke on him. Mrs. Flipp and I will hide behind the screen and you tell him we haven't arrived. Then we'll pop out and surprise him.

Mrs. Brown (as husband enters)—Well, John, our expected guests haven't arrived—Mr. and Mrs. Flipp haven't come.

Brown (fervently)—Thank heavens—Boston Transcript.

REORGANIZATION OF GERMAN AERIAL FORCES

Entrance of America into War Has Led Germany to Strengthen Its Aviation Branches.

Paris, Sept. 7.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The entrance of America into the war and the probability that it soon would be lending the allies tremendous aid in the aerial department of the struggle has led Germany to reorganize and strengthen its own aviation branches materially, according to the Temps. This reorganization does not date exclusively from the break with the United States, but rather from the battle of the Somme, but it has been accelerated and intensified by the report that hundreds if not thousands of airplanes with the corresponding aviators to man them are soon to be supplied to the entente forces.

The reorganization of the German aerial forces has taken the form of creating four principal divisions into which the fliers are now placed, roughly as follows:

1.—Army squadrons or "army fliers' division," which are directly under the command of the army chief of aviation and the work of which consists mainly of expeditions far to the rear of the lines. They also are employed for bombardments, night flights, photographic work, and the airplanes employed are of the most varied type, according to the character of the work they are to do.

2.—Recently captured prisoners say that the Albatross type is vastly superior to anything heretofore used by these squadrons. It is equipped with a 260 horsepower motor and attains a speed of from 100 to 115 miles an hour. It can rise to an altitude of more than 2,000 yards in nine minutes, and carries two machine guns. The machines travel in groups of six or eight, according to the position and needs of the army to which they are attached.

3.—Corps squadrons or "troop fliers," which are attached to the staff headquarters of the various German armies and which are commanded by captains. These generally remain within the sector of the armies to which they are attached and are used in general for reconnaissance, photographic trenches, batteries and hunting patrol flights.

4.—Hunting squadrons, as there are about forty of these squadrons, with about a dozen machines to each. Others in the same category have as their duty the protection of the large German cities that lie within airplane flight of the French and English, such as Strasbourg, Freiburg, Mulhouse, Friedrichshafen, Stuttgart, Essen, Cologne and Treves. The pilots of these squadrons are carefully chosen from among the best of the German aviators and their exploits are encouraged by frequent mention in the general staff reports.

5.—Battle squadrons or "flottillas" are under the direction of great headquarters and shift from army to army, carry out bombardments on military establishments behind the front, as well as ever and again upon open towns.

There are three of these squadrons now. Formerly there were more, but the others have been disbanded and their units attached to other arms of the aerial service. Squadrons one and two are generally transported by train from place to place, wherever they are most needed.

There are from forty to fifty machines in each squadron, which when complete and ready for action is divided into four or five sections. Each airplane is armed with two machine guns and each carries bombs weighing from 20 to 100 pounds. Some are also said to carry bombs that weigh more than 200 pounds.

While perfecting their service in the air, the Germans have also rapidly bettered their anti-aircraft measures and weapons. The 77-millimeter guns have given way to rapid-firing guns of 105 millimeter calibre, and at certain points along the front they use shrapnel guns of 240-millimeter size.

They possess special bullets for the destruction of captive balloons, but in many instances have used them with great cruelty against opponents in airplanes. At least one squadron captain, a Lieutenant Eilers, finally forbade his men to carry these bullets with them unless they were definitely charged with raiding balloons.

The Germans, it is said, are constantly putting new types of machines into the field. The famous Taube went out of style long ago, and it has now been followed by the even more famous Fokker, which less than a year ago was considered the last and final word in attacking airplanes.

A Dutchman, now said to be devoting himself to the perfection of a machine which will break all records for speed and efficiency.

To-day the Rumpler seems to be the favorite machine, though those with 160 horsepower motors are not fast enough to stand up under a heavier motor. The raids on London were accomplished with Gothia machines, but these, though so recent that little is known about them in France, are already giving way to faster airplanes, especially to powerful Rumpler biplanes which have tremendous speed and rising power. These machines, of which there are not fewer than 30 in the third battle flotilla, can make great distances both because of their powerful motors and because of their huge gasoline tanks, two of which with a capacity of 380 liters are carried on each machine.

Needs a Rest.

"Don't you think her voice is improved?"

"Perhaps, but not cured."—Life.

GOING! GOING! GONE!!!

I GOT ON A WEST SIDE car today

JUST BEHIND a woman

WHOSE HAIR looked like

THE INSIDE of a

CHEAP MATTRESS.

SHE CHANGED a dollar

TO PAY her car fare—

AND it made me sick

TO REALIZE that she had

ENOUGH MONEY left in

HER PURSE to buy a

BOTTLE of NEWBORN'S HERPICIDE.

Yours for beautiful hair,

Herpicide Mary

Could Not Eat or Sleep Made Well By PERUNA

Mr. William E. Denny, 1023 Park Ave., Springfield, Ohio, writes:

"I find great pleasure in writing you and thanking you for what Peruna has already done for me. I have been troubled with catarrh for years, and it had affected my head, nose, throat and stomach, that I could not eat nor sleep with any satisfaction."

"I have just taken three bottles. I can eat most anything and am greatly relieved of nervousness, so that when I lie down I can sleep without the least trouble. I recommend it to all those who are sufferers of that dreadful disease, catarrh."

Catarrh For Years Can Now Eat and Sleep To My Satisfaction

Those who object to liquid medicines can procure Peruna Tablets.



Topics of the Home and Household.

Water used in cooking rice and many of the vegetables contains nutrients and desirable flavoring materials valuable in soups and sauces.

To Clean Rusty Steel—Blades of knives and scissors that have become rusty may be cleaned to look like new by rubbing with fine sandpaper. Rub until every vestige of rust disappears.

The uses of skim milk are many. In cooking it frequently adds tastiness as well as nutritive value to the food. The substitution of skim milk for water in bread making adds about as much protein to one pound of bread as there is in an egg. To cook a cupful of cereal in three cupfuls of skim milk, instead of three cups of water, adds as much protein as that contained in three eggs.

Sandwiches for Fall Days.

Pimento Cheese Sandwich—With one small cup of American or white cream cheese blend two tablespoons of ground pimento, a good bit of paprika and salt to flavor. This is especially good on rye or wheat bread.

Sliced Sandwich—On slices of white bread spread cabbage salad, prepared of finely chopped cabbage and ground pimentos mixed with mayonnaise. Season well with salt, paprika and celery salt. This is a very tasty and inexpensive sandwich.

Egg Salad Sandwich—Rice or chop hard boiled eggs, salt well and mix with salad dressing. Spread this on white bread and sprinkle with black pepper. A bit of fresh tomato may be added if desired. One egg will make two medium-sized sandwiches.

Peanut Butter Sandwich—Blend peanut butter with peanut or olive oil until of the right consistency to spread, adding a little salt. If served at once, add a crisp leaf of head lettuce. These sandwiches should be made just before serving, as the peanut butter is apt to become dry.

Celery and Almond Sandwich—To one part chopped almonds and two parts chopped or grated celery, add enough salad dressing to moisten and season with salt and cayenne pepper. Serve on white bread. This is very good with hot chocolate or with coffee—Woman's World for August.

How to Live Long.

How to live so as to live well and live long, has always been a subject of interest and continues to be a topic to draw the attention of all.

It is the business of E. E. Rittenhouse, an insurance expert, to figure when you will die.

He keeps an eye on you all the time. Not you personally, but you as an average American.

And here is his report about you as presented to the life insurance presidents at their recent convention.

You look smooth, pink